THE SUNDAY DINNER QUESTION DIS-

try homes, and in most city households as well, says a writer in Womankind. This is a late and usually hearty breakfast, follewed by the dinner of the week in quantity and quality at 1 or 1:30. At 6, when, on the other days of the week, a substantial meal is the rule, on Sundays cold meat, salad, cake and sweetmeats are offered to the stomach already outraged by the preceding routine of the day.

Of course the result is disastrous. The gentle melancholy of Sunday afternoon is usually an emption engendered by the noon overfeeding, and "blue Monday" means only the indigestion following Sunday's reversal of routine. By Tuesday or Monday night the normal is again assumed, and gastric peace reigns till the following

all this, and then fall back on the plea that Sunday is the maids' day of relaxation, and they object to preparing and, worse, clearing away a dinner at 6 o'clock. This is a side of the question not to be ignored, for Sunday is a very refreshing and valuable relief to the monotonous drudgery of the kitchen, and should not be unreasonably, interfered with. Where a and maid is kept, however, there should be no argument of this sort, as, taken in turn, the extra work on the Sunday night at home is more than compensated for by the earlier and easier getting away on the Sunday out. It is the one-servant establishment where the Sunday dinner at the usual weekly time becomes more of a problem. On the maid's day out the mistress must manage the meal, and she naturally prefers the lighter one. The health of the family, however, is worth one of two things, either the services of a regular supply to take the maid's place on her holidays, or the effort of a little extra planning to secure at such times a better dietetic formula of meals. In this connection the testimony of a

sekeeper whose home is in a neighbor-city is of value: "I was convinced several years ago," says she, "that the in-variable recurrence in my family of Mon-day indigestion was the result of Sunday's irregularity. But I was confronted, as are many other women, with the necessity of considering the inclination of the one gen-eral howeverk main who serves in l housework maid who serves in my es-lishment. I have, however, made a with salad, a pitcher of chocolate, and wafers and fruit. I take pains to provide something that everybody likes, and a tasty relish goes with it. The evening meal is a per that is practically a dinner. Only the round of vegetables, gravy, and soup are left out; it is these which make the er-getting difficult and the away a long operation. Last Sunday, for example, we had a broiled steak, a dish of baked hominy prepared with grated chasses niny prepared with grated cheese. of which we are inordinately fond; raw torratoes served whole, with French dressing; hot crackers, cheese, and black cof-fee. All that I had to do for it was Sarah's out, was to broil the steak. She set dy to put in the oven. Five minutes by the clock after the steak was broiled saw the meal on the table. The crackers were leated in a minute by one of the children just before the Edam cheese, which is al-mays ready, was brought in, and our little drip coffee pot made our cafe noir on the table. Often we have a roast fowl, yeal out, with a dish like escalioped tomatoes baked macaroni to go with it. The meat fore, if it can be; a little care and experi-ment develop the faculty of judicious selive regularly, and enjoy the same degree of health on that day and on Monday that we do the rest of the week."

New York Sun. The fashions in view just at present are very easily adapted to our use, since the points of difference between summer and winter styles are in the smaller sleeves, narrower skirts and the added bolero jack- of satin ribbon, corresponding in color with which will stir up a lively interest in the affairs of Dame Fashion. The Parisian models furnish a variety of skirts that is upper of the mouseline embeldished with at least commendable as an exhibition of the dress designer's ingenuity, but whether from popular favor is the point in question. Skirts are trimmed around the bottom, paneled up the side, gathered or plaitd in around the hips, draped with the effect of an overskirt and made with tablier fronts medium long trains for evening "peplum" overskirt, cut in long hang over an underdress of a arker or lighter shade in a contrasting material, is one of the old styles revived for inspection. The overdress may be of velvet over a cloth or a brocaded silk skirt, or he reverse, with the two materials used a the bodice to complete the double effect; but as yet the plain gored skirt, fitting well at the top, with the fullness plaited in nar-rowly at the back, has the lead. Four and a half or five yards around the bottom is the required width, and it is by far the of the latest tailor-made skirts are platted nearly all the way round, beginning with the wide box platt in front, and are short walking length, which is the perction of comfort. Gored cloth skirts are immed on each seam with braid put on in oll pattern, around the bottom with ons and military knots of braid, and gowns. An imported black velvet gown of this style has a short coat bodice very scant in the basque and a vest of cream satin, opening with pointed revers over a chemisette with a frilled cravat. Folds of black satin, with a soft cord inside to form a roll, outline the seams of other skirts, and bands of colored satin covered with m lace are set into the seams with the aterial lapping over on either side, or on e outside with a finish of inch-wide black elvet ribbon on the edges and crossing th nd at intervals all the way down. Braid is put on in horizontal lines from the bot-tom of the skirt to the knee, and trellis work braiding is another novelty in skirt trimming which entirely covers the tablier front. This effect is carried out with nar-row velvet ribbon on bolero jackets and the rt puffs on the sleeves.

Black satin and velvet ribbons in various widths are used in great quantities for dress trimmings this season, and they trim the skirts and decorate the bolero jackets and vests, either sewn on plain or plaited into a frill. They form the wide belts so much worn, and are made into bows and rosettes without number. Fur is very ex-tensively used as a dress trimming, and it quite as fashionable on evening gowns and tea gowns as it is on cloth costumes row bands of sable with a finish of beaded trimming on one side are set in rows across the front breading bottom of the skirt, and trim the bodice, being set on up and down with cream lace insertion between to form the blouse or vest front of a cloth bodice. Bands of ermine and sable trip some of the brocaded silk evening gowns, with two rows set wide apart around the skirt, one being on the bottom, and the combination of cream lace and sable is always effective herever it is used. Little bolero fronts of fur are worn on both house and street gowns, and wide belts of fur are one of the extreme fancies occasionally seen, but it is not at all pretty or becoming to the figure. The prettiest novelties in fur are hown among the neck ruchings and small collarettes made up in a variety of shapes combined with lace and velvet in such a way that odds and ends of fur can be utilized and made wondrously becoming. Arother use for small bits of fur is on the style, and chin I illa is very pretty on black, green or blue. Fur on this gauzy materia's is one of the incongruous combinations this on, but it is very effective all the same. and a pretty example of its use is on a rose-color d chiffon gown made over roselik. Small bolero fronts of ermine decorand a frill of cream lace trims it around the edge.

Patriotic Instruction.

New York Evening Post. An important part of the constitution of

FOR FEMININE READERS Revolution" reads: "We take for objects in this society the acquisition of knowledge of American history, so that we may understand and love our country better, and then any patriotic work that will help us to that end, keeping a constant endeavor to induence all other children and youth to CUSSED BY A HOUSEKEEPER.

Societies That Teach Patriotism to Children—Fashions Show No Great
Changes—Household Hints.

Eyen more prevalent than the Sunday routine inveighed against by the medical authority is the one followed in most country homes, and in most city households as tory that are within their comprehension. ory that are within their comprehension. Sometimes a member of one of the adult lubs having the same objects and also a clubs having the same objects and also a gift for entertaining children gives a talk on some interesting subject, illustrated with views of historic places and persons. Occasionally, when within easy distance of celebrated historic places, an actual pligrimage is taken to the interesting spots. In their social life patriotic songs are sung, there are deally not fines early dances are In their social life patriotic songs are suns, there are drills with flags, early dances are learned, and perhaps once a season the big and little members of the society unite in presenting historic tableaux, or have a dance at which they appear as historic children, or beaux or belies. Some part of the clubs make collections of relics, or when they are able contribute to funds for tablets and monuments.

Where Men Fail as Lovers.

Lillian Bell, in Ladies' Home Journal. It is a question with me whether a woman ever knows all the joys of love-making who has one of those daub, silent husbands who doubtless adores her, but is able to express it only in deeds. It requires an act of the will to remember that his getting down town at 7 o'clock every morning is all done for you, when he hasn't been able to tell you in words that he loves you. It is hard to get a letter telling about the weather and how busy he is, when the same amount of space saying that he got to thinking about you yesterday, when he saw a girl on the street that looked like you, only she didn't carry herself so well as you do, and that he loves you, good-byewould have fairly made your heart turn over with joy and made you kiss the hur-ried lines and thrust the letter in your belt, where you could crackle it now and then to make sure it was there. Nearly all nice men make good lovers in deeds. A great many fail at some important crisis in the handling of words. But the last test of all, and, to my mind, the greatest, is in the use of words as a balm. Few people, be they men or women, be they only friends, lovers or married, can help occasionally hurting each other's feelings. Accidents are continually happening, even when people are good tempered. And for quick or evil-tempered ones there is but one remedy—the handsome, honest apology. The most perfect lover is the one who best understands how and when to apologize when to apologize.

Foreign Finery.

New York Tribune. "It is curious," said a fashionable woman who had just returned from Europe, "to see the radical change that has taken place in the number of trunks that are now compromise that works very satisfactorily. We really don't have any dinner at all on Sunday—that is, a regulation one. Our luncheon is enriched by the soup that usually is served at dinner, and the main dish which follows that is hearty, like corn-fritter oysters now, escalloped oysters later, with salad a pitcher of checolate and we way of Faris an finery than formerly, and the freight agents on the various and the freight agents on the various steamers say that there has been a marked reduction in luggage in the last two years "Another innovation in the 'smart' so lety of both hemispheres is the latitude that is now allowed in dress at all-day functions. A woman will walk into a handsomelydressed assemblage in a short bicycle or golf dress, and create no remark or comment whatever, while the long frock coat and high silk hat which used to rigueur for men in England and France are no longer deemed imperative. hats and frock coats are not necessary, was written in the corner of an invitation to a garden party given by a woman of the table, peeled the tomatoes and left them | rank in the suburbs of London recently-in the ice box, and got the dish of hominy | a sign of the times. Milady doubtless real a sign of the times. Milady doubtless real izes that fine ladies and gentlemen with nothing to do are types of the past, and that if she wants guests nowadays she must let them come in their outing rig.

The Ever-Present Cushion.

Philadelphia Press. Very few things are prettier in the fancy work of the month than the long Empire cushion. A dainty design has a cover of white mousseline de soie embroidered with tiny wreaths in rose, green and violet. The under cover is of rose satin, with a box plaiting of the same trimming the sides and after the embroidered cover is put in place side ruffles of point d'esprit lace are added, with rosettes of rose-colored "baby" ribbon at the corners and festoons at the

A square cushion of satin and mousseline has two corners ornamented with pieces of applique lace, and two with erect bows et, but a revolution in skirts is promised the satin foundation, the ribbons being wired to keep the loops in position. edges of the cushion are trimmed with a double ruffle, the lower of fringed satin, the

Jockey cap and flour bag cushions are very pretty, and are easily made-the first or not it will oust the plain flaring skirt of six gores of contrasting colored sating from popular favor is the point in question. stiffened by crinoline or cardboard; the latter of white cotton goods, the lettering being done in pen and ink or with brush and black water color.

Something About Baby Talk. New York Ledger.

While it is no doubt exceedingly interesting to the parties most concerned to prattle all sorts of affectionate and, to the casual observer, almost unintelligible words to a child, it is not only foolish in itself but productive of some very unpleasant consequences. A child learns all sorts of incorrect sounds, words and expressions, and when the retentive little mind must be stored with useful knowledge, a great deal of this Perhaps it is not quite as easy, but it certainly is very much more sensible to teach children accuracy of speech and correctness in expression. There are so many things in the world to learn, so many delightful things, useful things, and the world is to relate the property of not only a pleasure to impart but to re-ceive; that the time wasted in teaching and

it is quite too late to undo the mischief. From Here and There. Tailor gowns of black cloth, with bright-

colored cloth boleros braided so closely with black that the color just shows through are popular this season, and red is the A delicious flavor for soups may easily

be prepared by soaking for two weeks half ounce of celery seeds in one gill brandy. A few drops will flavor a pint of soup equal to a head of celery. Take half a pound of dried lavender flowers, half an ounce of dried thyme, half ar ounce of dried mint, quarter of an ounce of caraway and ground cloves; one ounce of common salt dried in the oven. Mix all well together and put into linen bags, which may be put into drawers or linen closets. The perfume will be delictous.

To keep violets fresh when wearing them on the person, wrap the stems first in cotton dipped in salted water and then in tinfoil. When they are not doing service the stems should be put in salted water, the tops sprinkled and the whole covered closely with confectioner's paper, and put in a cool place. In this way the blossoms may be preserved for several days. A measurement of the relative muscular strength of men and women of the same ages and in perfect physical condition and

which a long slender cushion stuffed with curled hair, po vdered cork, or sawdust is fitted. The cushions are covered with col-ored silk, and at the opening of the vase with a cover of colored plush. Some of the bud vases used for the purpose can be bought for 25 and 50 cents. These in green and gold and white and gold are more ex-

Real jeweled pins will be worn this sea son and during the winter, not only in the hair arranged a la Japonaise, but they will appear upon dress hats and elegant evening Jewel cases and caskets are be ing searched for odd pins, slides, brooches and other ornaments which have been pu away as obsolete, to now furnish decoration for various portions of the tollet. The fast ion of wearing real gems in the arose from an example set by the Princess

Empire belts and belts of all sorts are the most conspicuous detail of dress this sea-son, barring, of course, the little bolero society known as "The Children of the 1 and they are made of satin and veivet any

embroidered with beads, covered with an applique of a contrasting color or draped plain as you wish. Some have a narrow applique of a contrasting color of draped plain as you wish. Some have a narrow double box plaited frill in the upper edges and others have a deep fringe at the bottom, but the most becoming belt is shaped wide under the arms and tapers down at the back and front. Leather belts are all very narrow, and the very latest novelty is bright scarlet.

OFFERINGS OF THE POETS.

A Connoisseur. There's a sparkle to the fire like the shine in Betty's eyes-The little flames are dancing just that way!

The winds a-sweep without, are mocking echoes to my sighs; (Heigho! but little Love will have his day!) There's a subtle, haunting perfume from the

violets on her breast

That's blent with steamy incense from the tea; The company has scattered until I'm her only (I find three cups are not enough for me!)

All Betty's friends declared it "such a treat! And Betty's pouting at me now because I stole

And yawned it out, within a safe retreat. 'You've a groveling, sordid soul," she says, "and all you care about Are stock reports-and smoking-and baseball-And (smiling) tea, perhaps! Life's finer things

you do without. I warn you-I'm disgusted at it all! Think what you might have learned to-day

from Mrs. D'Aubney-Green! Her vogue is quite terrific in the East; Her criticisms are so fresh-her comments crisp and keen-

But you!-You didn't mind them in the least! If you men only knew what charm it lends you -what an air-To talk, with ease, of Art and all its rules-

Of atmosphere-perspectives-cults-to cleverly compare The merits of the French and German schools; Tell an Aubrey Beardsley poster from a girl by

Albert Moore-

Or a Millet peasant from a Burne-Jones saint Such ignorance, if I were you, I really should Aren't you ashamed?" I laugh, "No, dear, know a picture, Betty, when I see one,"

"I'm conscious of a glimmer in the gloom-My Egypt denseness, I believe, 's about to have a dawn.

"Yes, do!" she says; "your taste will be diverting. Let me see-That dear Rossetti won't be it at all." Oh, no!" I answer bravely, setting down my

"You needn't look-it isn't on the wall. There never was a picture that was even half so fair-(A pause-her face aglow with sweet surprise-"It's just a little woman with the firelight on he

And a charming challenge shining in her eyes "Quite too original-your taste!" she laughs-yet with a touch Of tenderness. Then, lifting her bright head "If you really like the picture, though, so very,

Perhaps—papa will—give it to you, Fred!

Hamilton, O.

-Stella Weiler-Taylor. My Garden Pets.

O well beloved flowers of mine, it grieves me to the heart To see you droop and die, alas, and know that we must part. All through the blissful summer days and through the garden's brightest ways,

I cared for you, I watched you, your beauty was my pride, As side by side you thrived and grew each one of you and yied put forth all your glory, your sweet and

fragrant breath For light, for air, for sunshine pure, for heaven's refreshing dew And for the deep solicitude and love I felt for

But now at nature's stern decree you shiver as with death.

My garden pets, it grieves me, and sorrowing I sigh know that you must leave me, to see you

Why may you not be with me new-born when spring shall rise From deepest sleep with new delight and gladness in her eyes, When nature with a lavish hand will give us as

droop and die.

Fair nymphs green-robed to look upon and bloom bedecked once more? A litle while, as time doth count, the seasons come and go-

Spring, summer, autumn, winter, each wisely planned we know-Yet passing each so quickly they seem to us like dreams Of swift delight, of summer nights, of frozen

land and streams. A little while, then why regret, why grieve me that you go? A little while, to sleep, to rest, my garden pets, for lo.

You've labored, you are weary-is it not time for rest? a, when the earth is swept of all in nature loved the best. And now I do bethink me, when kith and kin

depart. I should not seek to hold you by any selfish art: So beauteous flowers of summer, sweet garden pets I knew.

Through wintry days and frosty ways, I bid good-bye to you. -Dora Klussman Freancy. Her Letter.

I wait upon its coming as the rain Is waited for by fevered, barren land: The touch of it doth all my soul command More than sweet music's softest strain, Or aged wine that Bacchus knew to drain, With eager help of trembling, dextrous hand. unteaching baby talk is something that low falls the world away as slipping sand, ought to be regretted, and usually is when And all my fears, how gently they are slain! The journal's stock of flaring morning news From many lands scarce serves to pass an hour Until my post-brought chronicle of things Penned by her hand, is read. Who would no

> choose The home-born news of bird and tree and flower, And chat of loved ones, that her letter brings?

-W. O. Ferguson. To James Whitcomb Riley. (Except ye become as little children, Ye cannot enter the kingdom of heaven.)

Thou hast not so become, but art: From thee hath been beguiled The loving, the believing heart, Which God bestowed upon His child. While we seek vainly for some might Some powerful and magic leaven That shall exalt us to the height-Lo. thou art dwelling in the heaven. "Come up to me out of the dark, Or let me come to you." you say:

And children's voices answer, "Hark!

Why, you have never been away,"

A Manager Herself.

of the same height snows that of the average man is nearly twice as great as that of the average woman. This proportion of strength possessed by men was found in nearly every part of the body as tested by a dynometer in two hundred cases, both of men and women.

The proportion of strength possessed by men was found in nearly every part of the body as and it was a treat to see her enjoyment of the play. It reminded me of the abandonment of pleasure in a young girl who is just realizing what almost unbounded possibilities of amusement there are in the possibilities of amusement there are in the stage. She laughed at the comedy, grew pale-or I thought she did-at the desperate devices of the villain, and expressed the depths of womanly sympathy with the

> I could only see the profile of the rosycheeked woman, but the emotions that chased each other across her countenance "It is refreshing to see at a theater a person who has, perhaps, never been in one before." I said to myself. "I would give a mod deal if I could feel the same unso-histicated pleasure in the play that is naking this a giorified night to that little osy-checked woman. God bless her for ringing a new, innocent sensation to the aded, play-worn men and women all round me on this 'first night.' " And then the rosy-cheeked little woman urned around, and I saw—that it was Elizbeth Marbury, who has read and seen plays than any other woman in

Down With High

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ING IN MINNESOTA.

His Influence Strong with People Whose Condition He Bettered by Finding Homes for Them.

Graceville, Minn., Letter in New York Post. Archbishop Ireland's ringing address in behalf of sound currency and against Populism will have a wonderful effect wherever he is known in the agricultural Northwest, but in no locality will it do more to bring the people to the right side than in the counties of west central and southern Minnesota. This prosperous little city, in the center of one of the most thriving farming sections in the State, stands a monument to the zeal, wisdom and broad humanity of the great prelate, for it was he who founded the celebrated Graceville colony and made it possible for several thousand poor men to secure fertile farms

in the best sections of the State. The success of Archbishop's Ireland's efforts to better the condition of the poor in this country as well as in Ireland, by persuading them to settle on the rich lands | They are poor, and, while in better condiof Minnesota and making it possible for the poorest who were willing to work to a wide difference between their condition do so, has been remarkable. Eight colonies | and that of those who remained at Gracein all were established and all have prospered, and to-day these colonies are the most thriving spots in five of the leading agricultural counties of the State. Graceville, the last to be established and at the time farthest removed from the comforts and advantages of civilization, in the history of its growth and prosperity, best tells the story of the entire movement.

Twenty years ago there was great suffering in the larger cities of the United States. The problem of finding relief for the unemployed was then, as it has been for several years past, a serious question, A Western man who had studied this problem both in America and in Europe, Archbishop Ireland saw that if the unemployed in the cities and in the distressed districts of Ireland could be brought back to the land their lot might be vastly improved. The problem in this country, as he said, is different from that of Europe. "In this country," he wrote at that time, "there is such a thing as unemployed labor, but it bears no comparison to the amount of unemployed land. When the question of the solution of the labor problem, especially as it presents itself in cities, is discussed, it will not do to keep out of view the almost limitiess treasuries of wealth that are hidden only by grass of our Western prairies. If the suffering poor of the cities could be placed upon the land the labor question, t would seem, would be disposed of, for the immediate present at least. Filled with this idea, Archbishop Ireland devoted some time to the selection of suitable locations. He finally settled upon no less than eight different localities for as many colonies. Three of these, Graceville, Clontarf and De Graff, were in the west central part of Minnesota, while the other five, Avoca, Fuida, Adrian, Minneota and thent, were in the southwestern corner of the State. At that time there was nothing, so far as the eye could reach at any of these places, save the rolling, grasscovered prairie, and the only people who had ever gazed on these sites of now prosperous towns had been soldiers, hunters and wild Indians. The success of each of these colonies has been without parallel, perhaps largely due to the fact that each man who came to these settlements stood on his own footing. There was no co-operative scheme that was to make all rich and happy without work. The opportunity to locate upon rich free lands or cheap railroad lands on long time was furnished, together with supplies to last the settlers until they had raised a erop; but this was all. This has produced communities of inde pendent men, who owe no man anything, save Archbishop Ireland, and the only debt owed him is one of gratitude for the plan of colonization and the hard work he per-

formed in carrying it to a successful term-A SYSTEMATIC PLAN. tails. An agent was stationed in the East classes and show them the advantages to Academy. be had for the asking, if they were only willing to work and endure for a time the hardships that necessarily accompany the life of a pioneer, although in this case they were to be under the watchful eye of friends who would not allow them to want for the necessaries of life. The central office was located in St. Paul, to which all intending settlers were first sent. At this office the immigrants were allowed to make their choice of the colony they preferred Two agents were located at Graceville, me who was to look after the material interests of the settlers, and the other, a faithful priest, who was the friend and comforter of all in a spiritual way. The former was a level-headed man, and when

that vicinity as indemnity for lands lost to settlers within the limits of its original grant, and Mr. Hill made a contract by which the colonists could go upon the lanus at once, and when the railroad company obtained title it would transfer the lands company that title had been secured, th settlement of the surrounding country and is Eugene Broderick, who came from Bos the building of two lines of railroad into the settlement and beyond it made the lands bought on long time at \$4 per acre worth nearly four times that amount.

About one hundred families arrived the first year. They planted potatoes, erected small houses, and prepared the ground for the following year's crop, when the culti-

vation of the great staple of the country, wheat, was begun. In the meantime store buildings and various shops were erected, and before the spring of 1879 there was the beginning of a thriving village. Among th first party of settlers were a number of people from county Galway, Ireland. At home they were fishermen, and they knew nothing of anything else. When they were landed at Graceville they were asked to help to erect the houses that were to The lumber was on the ground, and there was the kind-hearted superintendent to teach them how to work. But they declined. "The Bishop brought us here, and he must care for us," they stubbornly insisted.

SUCCESSFUL FARMERS. Farming did not suit many of this class and the dissatisfied soon found their way known as "the Connemara settlement," tion than they were in Ireland, there is ville. The case of one of the latter may and he lives five miles northeast of Graceville. He came to the colony sixteen years ago from the west coast of Ireland, absolutely penniless. He settled on a piece of land, but was too poor to do much farming, being obliged to seek work whereever he could find it. He clung to the land, however, and each year saw him farming a little more, until finally he was able to devote his entire attention to it. Now has a farm of five hundred acres, and his crop of wheat alone was last year six thousand bushels. His farmhouse is ly a mansion and the furniture and pic-tures show evidence of taste and refinement, the barns are models and a grove planted by Mrs. Gallagher is the pride of he country for miles around. The value of Mr. Gallagher's farm property is not less than \$25,000, and he owes no man a dollar. The spring of 1879 brought one hundred more families to the colony and from this time on a steady, if not a very large, stream of immigration poured into the settlement. Up to this time there was no railroad nearer than Morris, thirty miles to the east, but in 1879 the Great Northern was completed to Graceville and on twenty miles west to Brown's Valley, on the Dakota line.

Graceville now has a population of nearly 1,500. The competition afforded by two railways makes it a great wheat market, and enables a large roller flouring mil with a capacity of five hundred bushels per day, to continue in operation the year round. There are five large grain eleva-tors, school buildings, a neat little opera house that will hold about seven hundred people, a large number of brick blocks, a handsome city hall, two fine bank buildings and many tasteful private residences. The handsome new Church of the Holy Rosary day saw every seat and all the standing-room taken. There are two schools in the town, the public school, which has four departments, and the Sisters'. The public ools are well patronized and have a high

Securing a team, I drove around the country with the Mayor of the town, Wil-liam O'Neill, who was one of the pioneers and is now one of the leading men of west-ern Minnesota. A half-mile drive from the town brought us to the farm of James Hickey. Mr. Hickey came to the colony with nothing only twelve years ago. Now he has 1,600 acres of the richest land in Minnesota, much of which is valuable for town lots. His house and barns are models and represent an investment of more than \$10,000. His wheat crop this year he stated reaches a total of 11,000 bushels, and while he price is low, the yield of nearly twentyfive bushels to the acre makes it profitable. In addition to accumulating this handsome property Mr. Hickey has been able to educate his children thoroughly. THEY CAME WITH NOTHING.

The farm of John Cunningham adjoins that of Mr. Hickey. The residence of Mr. by the ladies, the men assisting at the When Archbishop Ireland had decided Cunningham is surrounded by a fine grove upon this plan, although it was vast in con- | planted thirteen years ago. He owns 400 ception, the magnitude of which no one acres of land, and in the years he has been and gardens and picking berries. realized better or to a greater degree than at Graceville he has been able to educate he, it was systematized to the minutest de- his family, placing two of his sons in the professions, and one of his daughters is the hard wood, the fireplaces are suggestive of head of a department in the Graceville "ye olden time;" much of the furniture has a rustic effect, as some of the pieces and whose duty it was to reach the poorer head of a department in the Graceville

The nearest neighbor of the Cunninghams is Edmund O'Conner, who rejoices in the possession of a section and a half of land, 960 acres, and his farm buildings are almost as handsome as those of Mr. Hickey. Dennis Donovan came to Graceville with but 75 cents in his possession and no way to get anything except by the work of his hands. This was fourteen years ago. Now his farm, which I visited, contains Sto acres, worthy of the estate upon which they stand. From a poor colonist with nothing, Dennis Donovan has become one of the wealthy men in a prosperous community. Patrick Carsley is the largest shipper of former was a level-headed man, and when the spring of 1878 arrived and brought the first party of settlers they found ten acres of land plowed and ready for cultivation for each head of a family. These were located on the lands either under the homestead or tree-culture laws, the greater proportion of the lands around what is now Graceville at that time belonging to the federal government. Knowing that the colony if successful would soon require more lands Archbishon ireland went to Presids. Archbishop ireland went to Presi- a yoke of oxen and commenced farming as Summer Brook settlement was Mr. Henry

dent Hill, of the Great Northern railway, an occupation. He is now the owner of a which claimed about 50,000 acres of land in section of land, 640 acres, and is one of the fairly rich farmers of the district. Lawrence Fiaherty was having a bitter contest for a bare livelihood for himself and family sixteen years ago, in St. Paul. He was induced to join the Graceville colobtained little it would transfer the lands ory, and, as a result of his labors, he now to the settlers on long time at \$4 per acre. has 400 acres of fine land and good houses This contract was one of the advantageous features of the plan, for before many of the colonists were notified by the railroad company that title had been secured, the ton thirteen years ago. He had money enough to purchase a team of horses, and ton thirteen years ago.

showed the bent of his mind by doing so

when others in the same condition finan-cially would have made a different disposition of that sum. Mr. Broderick's acres new number 400, and he drives the best span of horses west of St. Paul. He de-votes his farm to the raising of blooded horses and cattle, and has been largely instrumental in introducing the best breeds of both into the colony. Austin Reddy is another "small farmer, although his farm of 320 acres would be considered a very large one in the East Mr. Reddy came fourteen years ago from the west coast of Ireland and had abso-lutely nothing. He was obliged to comfarming without a team or anything eve the few tools furnished by the superintendent. As soon as he had planted his small patch of potatoes he would seek work wherever it was to be had, and as

soon as he was able he commenced working his land. His attractive and roomy house, large barns and well-tilled fields show the comfortable state of his fortunes at the present time. These are but a few of the many that might be cited in the country surrounding Graceville. Every industrious colonist succeeded. The site selected for this colony showed the care Archbishop Ireland took n the matter. He made his first visit when there was not a house within thirty miles. and a blanket was his only covering to protect him from the cold nights. made a careful examination of the soil, and the Graceville colony has rover had a crop failure. The weight which the advice of Archbishop Ireland has with such col-

onists can easily be understood.

Oh, did you hear the drowsy wind Go sighing, half asleep? And did you feel, across your mind, A dreamy wonder creep?

Somewhere, far off, a bird sang low, Cicadas jarred the grass; Mayhap you saw, I do not know-Mayhap you saw me pass! And Love was by me, and Delight:

We three did trudge along, Cumbered with sweets, from morn till nigh And overfilled with song. Fair Autumn lay before, A-singing ever more!

And then you knew the lazy wind Was sighing half asleep; But did you feel, across your mind,

A MODERN BROOK FARM.

Settlement of Christian Socialists in the Adirondacks.

Away up in the Adirondacks at one of the highest points where a hotel is to be found -two thousand feet above the level of the sea-is a log camp devoted to the gatherings of a summer community. Upon visit-ing this locality during the past season I was interested to find this little settlement The houses are very striking in appearance, bearing a close resemblance to a Swiss quite mossy grown. The latter seemed marvelous at first, knowing that the cottages had been recently built, when upon a nearer approach I discovered that moss effect is produced by a well-selected green paint. The twenty acres on which the houses are located are owned by Miss M., of New York—the founder of the settlement-and are upon a small plateau jut ting out from among the foot hills of Mount Hurricane, commanding one of the finest mountain views of the Adirondacks Mount Marcy, the highest peak, the Giants, and others being close at hand. This settlement is known as Summer Brook. It was started during the summer of 1895, and carried out somewhat on the plan of Brook Farm, which had its beginning in 1836. Like the latter, the members were all of cultivated families. They met together by invitation to spend the summer according to the methods of fraternal co-operation working, walking, studying together. Two servants are employed at Summer Brook and with that exception the members do all the work, which equally divided, did no require more than two hours a day of each one's time. The washing was done vringers. The special work of the men, however, comprises what might be called the agricultural duties, caring for the fields ment hall which is almost too vast and full of variety to describe. The floors are of doors have panels of rough birch bark. At the end of the hall facing Mount Marcy s an immense plate glass window affording he best possible opportunity of studying gathering storm or the glories of a moo cht night. In common with the Brook farmers the members of this settlement are argely Socialists and with their predecessors they believe in reorganizing society on t new basis to reduce hours of toil so that all people will have sufficient time for selfimprovement. In the words of part of the constitution of Brook Farm, they believe improvement. In the words of part of the constitution of Brook Farm, they believe that humanity trained by these long centuries of suffering and strugge is at length prepared to enter into that order towards which it has perpetually moved; thus also it is perceived that the present has its own high mission, that its only salvation lies in reorganizing society according to the unchanging laws of human nature and of universal harmony. In these days of intense and other than the soft breathing of my wife. I didn't light the gas. Not I. I slipped off my clothes; decided not to wind my watch for fear of its click; found my robe de nuit, slipped into it, and edged around to my side of the bed. Then I can be a support of the soft breathing of my wife. I didn't light the gas. Not I. I slipped off my clothes; decided not to wind my watch for fear of its click; found my robe de nuit, slipped into it, and edged around to my side of the bed. Then I was alone! orsal harmony. In these days of intense

his own destiny, and as a spark of fire is produced by friction of matter with other similar matter, so the spark of eternal ruth is frequently established by mind coming in contact with mind.

Probably the best-known member of the

monwealth;" next is Mr. W. D. P. Bliss, formerly pastor of the Church of the Carpenter, Boston. Mr. Bliss, as many of your readers will know, stood for Christian So-cialism—trying to teach that the relations which Christianity tries to establish be-tween man and man are indicated in the words "Love thy neighbor" and trying at the same time to show that in consequence of our present competitive system our in-

together with the harmony which seemed the atmosphere of the place, had a telling effect apparently upon the physical and mental condition of the members; everybody looked as if he were in the best of health and spirits. The Summer Brook houses are now closed for the winter months, to reopen by the 1st of June of next year.

HISTORY OF THE DODO.

The Bird Was Once Found in Large Pall Mall Gazette.

I believe there are not a few people who regard the dodo as a fabulous bird, a kind of ornithic equivalent to the unicorn. Didus. ineptus, however, though no extinct, was at one time to be found in considerable numbers upon the island of Mauritius, which appears to have been its only hab-itat. A great deal of controversy has been indulged in with regard to the origin of its name, but there can be little doubt that it is derived from the Portuguese doudo (a simpleton.) To this simplicity can be ascribed the disappearance of the bird. The first mention of the dodo is in a narrative, published in 1601, which describes the coypublished in 1801, which describes the Voyages of a certain Dutchman called Van Neck, who is represented as speaking of "birds as big as swans or bigger, with large heads, no wings, and tall consisting of a few curly feathers." A little later we hear of a dodo being sent alive to Holland, and it was the foot of this bird, probably, which Cluster and he saw in Panw's house which Clusius says he saw in Pauw's house of Leyden. Pictures of the bird, moreover, are far from rare. At Sion House there is one by Golemare, dated 1627, and at Prague, one by Hoefnagel, dated 1626. This latter is probably that of a dodo kept in the vivarium of Rudolf II. The portion of the skull discovered in 1850 and now in the Prague museum may also have belonged to the bird in question. Even as far back as 1628 the dodo appears to have been beas 1628 the dodo appears to have coming very scarce. Emanuel Altham, the first Englishman who mentions it, says in a letter written from Mauritius to his brother: "You shall receive a strange fowie which I had at the island Mauritius called by the Portigualis a do do, which for the rareness thereof, I hope will be welcome to you." In a secwill be welcome to you." In a second letter he mentions it as being alive. Nothing is known of the fate of this specimen. In a MS. diary kept from 1626 to 1640 by Thomas Crossfields, of Queen's College Office of the second of lege, Oxford, we hear of a Mr. Gosling, "who bestowed the dodar to black Indian bird) upon the anatomy school." This is not the dodo whose head and foot are now the property of the university. These relics are the remains of a bird seen in London in the year 1638 by Sir Hamon Lestrange, who describes a street show, where he say 'a great bird kept in a chamber somewhat bigger than the largest turkey cock, and so legged and footed, but shorter and thicker." In 1651 Francois Cauche de-scribes the dodos he saw as being bigger than swans, and as having a cry like a gosling. He tells us how they lay a single white egg "gros comme un pain d'un sol" on a mass of grass in the forests. In addition to those at Prague and Ox-ford, two other remains of the dodo are still extant-a well-preserved head at Co-penhagen and a foot in the British Muse-From the former the affinities of the

bird were first established, when, in spite of its grotesque rance and lack of wings, it was found to the pigeon family. The latter was mentioned in 1665, among a "Collection of Natural Rarities." as "elegge of a dodo, a great heavy bird that cannot fly." It was bought by the Royal Society, by which it was given to the British Museum. This institution owns, besides, the MS, journal of Benjamin Harry, mate of the ship Berkeley Castle, in which the latest evidence of a living dodo is met with. Benjamin Harry ate a dodo in 1681, but its flesh was vey hard."
At the beginning of this century doubts as to the existence of the dodo were becoming universal, until Duncan refuted them in 1828, while Clark's discovery of a considerable number of the bird's bones in the peat of a pool allowed Profesor Owen to completely restore its osseous structure

HIS TREACHEROUS MEMORY.

Mean Trick It Played a Lewiston Man After a Sober Night Off.

Lewiston Saturday Journal. I should hate to tell you which one of them it was, but it happened on the night of the McGillicuddy banquet. The man himself told me about it as follows: himself told me about it as follows:

My memory isn't very good, and I had several things on my mind. When I went out Tuesday night I intended to come home early, but I dropped into the spread at the Hotel Atwood and it was past 2 a. m. when I struck my doorstep. You ought to have seen me sneak up to the front door and fumble for my key. I reckon that no one ever did a slicker job than I did. I haven't been out so late for months, but I got into the hallway without making any noise, and the hallway without making any noise, and sat down on the stairs and removed my shoes. I learned that when I was court-ing my wife. Why. I have done slicker jobs in getting out of her house and into mine without waking either of the families than Spike Hennessy ever did in his palmiest days of burglary. I went upstairs to the chamber door and pushed on it. It

was alone! And then I remembered that she had been way two days, and I had known it all the ime, if I had only stopped to think. Certainly I was, I hadn't drank a thing but spring water and Worcestershire sauce